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WHY REPUBLICANS ARE CONFIDENT

Failure of Democrats To Make Good Promises.

Main Argument Relied On To Beat Them Will Be The Tariff.

It is interesting to look into the facts and reasons which underlie the complete confidence which the Republicans have about the elections next year.

The Republican leaders expect to regain not only the Presidency and the House, but the Senate as well.

The main argument which the Republicans will put forward is that the Democrats have been extravagant and loose in their management of the Government. This charge will be easy to prove.

The resounding pledge of economy which the Democrats made in their last national platform will be quoted, and their performances under that pledge will be made familiar to every voter. It is not too much to say that the present Democratic Congress has been the most wantonly extravagant in history. On this issue the Democrats will be completely on the defensive, for the facts speak plainly for themselves, and, in addition, a great many candid Democrats are on record against their own party with frank and indignant charges of extravagance and bad faith to their platform.

On the inefficiency charge, the Republicans will not only call attention to many familiar cases of departmental looseness, but will make much of the fact that, thru unwelcome insistence on passing the Shipping Bill, the administration allowed the recent session of Congress to end in chaos, without having passed several of the essential appropriation bills and other routine legislation.

One of the main arguments which the Republicans will rely on to beat the Democrats in the presidential election next year will be the tariff. Before the European war there was a difference of opinion among Republicans as to whether the tariff could be made an issue next year. But undoubtedly the European war has created a new situation with respect to protection. To fail to recognize this emergency is mere stubborn blindness.

Even Democrats who are at heart free traders admit that the war has created an emergency condition, and that as a practical matter it must be faced. It is not so much the war as the ending of the war that will cause a tariff emergency.

In the first place there is now running, in favor of American manufacturers, a tariff higher than the most ardent protectionist ever dreamed. Many lines have ceased to be manufactured in Europe. Other lines which have been manufactured in the past in Germany and Austria cannot reach the United States.

Furthermore, ocean freight rates have risen enormously, in some cases as much as twelve hundred per cent, making a tariff wall which enables the American manufacturer to ignore entirely all foreign competition. When the war ends, this artificial tariff wall will disappear suddenly. This sudden disappearance of an artificial tariff will leave the American manufacturer helpless, and when the war does end there should be a statutory tariff to resist the shock. That will be a part of the Republican argument.

The second part of the tariff argument can best be illustrated by the case of dyestuffs. We formerly relied upon Germany to supply us with dyestuffs. Germany cannot now make them, nor ship them. Under these circumstances we turned to the American business man and said: "Why don't you make these dyestuffs? You should do it as a matter of patriotism."

Assuming that the American business man accepts the challenge and begins to make dyes, what will happen to him when the war ends, and Germany suddenly begins to make and ship dyestuffs? Shall we leave the American business man who helped us out in an emergency to

the mercy of this kind of competition?

These are the arguments which will be brought forward to justify a higher tariff and a Republican administration. The Republicans have complete confidence that their argument will be popular. The Democrats, if they wanted to, could beat the Republicans to the tariff issue by adopting, when the next Congress meets in December, a tariff commission, and empowering the commission to adjust the tariff to meet the emergency conditions which have been caused by the war. But it is entirely safe to say the Democrats will not do this.

The Republicans will lay much emphasis upon the fact that at a time when business was suffering from many ills, deserved and undeserved, the Democratic party exhibited, in word and in fact, a steady unfriendliness to it.

Democrats of good judgment, when they feel at liberty to talk candidly, admit that if the election were to be held today, and if the Republican candidate were at all acceptable, Wilson would probably not carry any Northern State. But they go on to say that Wilson's position is likely to grow stronger. They say that it is the Democratic Congress, rather than Wilson, which brought discredit on the party, and that with Congress out of the way Wilson, standing alone, is certainly likely to make fewer mistakes and may even affirmatively make progress before the country. They argue that the mere fact of keeping the country at peace and out of trouble a month after month will give him accumulative strength.

This presumption is founded on a fallacy with regard to popular psychology. Speaking of popularity alone as distinct from merit, keeping the country out of war cannot be regarded as a very exciting virtue. Any President can keep his country out of war if he makes up his mind to. What takes skill is to keep a country out of war and at the same time maintain a firm and vigorous foreign policy. It is the exhibition of firm insistence of American rights and of compelling other countries to respect those rights that appeals to a voter.

Is Wilson likely to show this trait? Based on past performances, it is no injustice to President Wilson and his Secretary of State to say that they are not likely to do anything like the episode which made Roosevelt's foreign policy famous—his ultimatum that the Moroccan government should "produce Pericardis alive or Raisuli dead." It is the latter sort of foreign policy that makes a President grow in popularity.—Mark Sullivan in Collier's Weekly.

Davies County Will Vote.

Judge Lancaster in county court on Monday morning granted the prayer of the petition of Virgil M. Shively and 810 other Davies county citizens, asking for the calling of an election for voting on the road bond question. The election was ordered to be held June 22 in each of the voting precincts of Davies county. There will be no other question submitted to the voters than whether or not there shall be issued bonds by Davies county, in the sum of \$600,000 for the construction of roads and bridges in the county.

Leo M. Frank Loses Before The Supreme Court.

Washington, April 19.—Leo M. Frank, the Brooklyn man under death sentence for the murder of Mary Phagan, an Atlanta factory girl, lost another step in his fight for life in the supreme court of the United States today.

In a decision, to which Justices Holmes and Hughes dissented, the court dismissed Frank's appeal from the federal court of Georgia, which refused to release him on a writ of habeas corpus.

Frank contended that alleged "mob violence" at the trial and the fact that he was sent from the court room when the jury returned its verdict had removed him from the jurisdiction of the courts of Georgia.

The majority opinion of the supreme court today rejected all those contentions and declared Frank had enjoyed all his legal rights in the Georgia courts. Seemingly no other avenue of escape from the death penalty is open to Frank through the courts. The state pardon officials might relieve him.

HARRY THAW ASKS FOR JURY TRIAL

Hopes To Prove His Sanity By Many Experiments.

New York, April 19.—Harry K. Thaw's application for a jury trial to determine whether he is sane and consequently to be freed was set for argument before Supreme Court Justice Hendrix today. It was expected that John B. Stanchfield would present the main contentions in Thaw's behalf and that the State would be represented by Frank Cook, Deputy Attorney General.

Thaw's counsel assert that conflicting conclusions have resulted from the various inquiries which have been made in the question of his sanity and that a jury trial is necessary to a definite decision. Heretofore the hearings of Thaw's sanity have been held without a jury.

In preparations for the hearing before a jury which Thaw hopes for arrangements have been made to call four alienists and fifty lay witnesses to prove that he is now sane. Among these witnesses, it was understood, are members of a commission appointed by the Federal Court in New Hampshire, which recommended that Thaw be released on bail in that State.

Regardless of whether a jury trial is granted, Judge Hendrix was expected to set the date for a hearing on the habeas corpus writ obtained by Thaw, which gives him the right to make an attempt to prove his sanity in court. This proceeding is independent of Thaw's appeal from a recent decision of the appellate division ordering his return to Matteawan Asylum.

Borah Declares He Will Not Be Candidate.

Washington, April 19.—Senator Borah, of Idaho, issued a statement here last night saying he was not and would not become a candidate for the Republican nomination for President.

"If by any chance the party should nominate me," he said, "I of course should accept. To pretend or to intimate otherwise would be absurd. But I shall not seek the nomination or strive in any way, directly or indirectly to obtain it. Nor have I the slightest expectation of its coming my way."

The statement was issued, the Senator explained, because of numerous inquiries received on the subject.

"A candidate is a slave," he added, "and I prefer to keep my freedom, to speak as plainly as I see fit, especially at a time like this, when plain speaking seems to be likely to become necessary if the Republican party is to be restored to power."

Fordville High Defeats H. H. S.

The Fordville High School baseball team defeated the local high school here Saturday by the score of 13 to 9. The game was slow and ragged, many errors and bones being made by both teams. The unusual hard hitting, however, kept interest up and the bunch of rooters from H. H. S. never missed a chance to cheer their favorites. The locals started off with a rush and it seemed that, after making four runs in the first, they would be the victors by a one-sided score. The visitors were blanked in their half of the first but kept at it until the early lead against them was overcome. They used three pitchers in their attempt to stop the slugging of H. H. S. Pirtle, the slightly wild, went the whole route for the home team. His support was at times very bad.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9—R
F. H. S. 0 3 1 0 0 3 5 0 1—13
H. H. S. 4 2 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—9

Barred Rocks.

I have just bought from the estate of J. P. Foster 12 fine barred rock hens and the rooster that cost him \$25; also one fine rooster from Pope & Pope that I put in the pen with the 12 hens and I have penned the Foster rooster with my barred rock hens. I now have three fine pens. Eggs 15 for \$1.00; day-old chicks 15c each. Goheen and New York rooster in pen No. 3.

4114 J. C. ILLER, Hartford.

ELECTION CROOKS IN FEDERAL PRISON

Twenty-one Terre Haute Men Begin Terms in Penitentiary.

Leavenworth, Kan., April 19.—Twenty-one city officials and former county officials of Terre Haute, Ind., convicted in the election conspiracy cases, spent tonight in the United States penitentiary here as prisoners, serving time for their crimes. Tomorrow they will go out into the various departments of the big institution to take up the tasks assigned them by Warden Morgan.

Fifteen men, led by Mayor Donn Roberts, came to the prison this morning in a special car, and were put through the entrance routine. Six, under special permission of the federal court at Indianapolis came unaccompanied, later in the day.

The officials say they had never seen a more sober and better disciplined group of men. They spent the afternoon studying the prison regulations.

As "first-rate" prisoners, they will enjoy all the privileges at the prison, including recreation hours and a ticket to the baseball games on the institution grounds every Saturday afternoon.

Beckham and O'Rear Speak in Interest of Prohibition.

Mayfield, Ky., April 19.—A large crowd was in town today to hear Senator Beckham and Judge E. C. O'Rear speak in behalf of the nomination by both parties of candidates for the state senate and house who favor submission to the people of a state-wide prohibition amendment. Both speakers were given the closest attention.

The addresses were made at the courthouse, which was crowded to its full capacity.

Senator Beckham has spoken frequently in Mayfield, and is personally popular, while Judge O'Rear, though not so well known in Graves county, is also favorably regarded here.

Both Senator Beckham and Judge O'Rear urged the submission of the state-wide prohibition amendment of the constitution to the people of Kentucky.

Democratic Chairman And Wife Reported Separated.

Washington, April 19.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Tribune says:

Society circles here were shocked today when it became known that William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Mrs. McCombs had separated. The belief among close friends of the couple is that Mrs. McCombs soon will bring an action for divorce.

Mrs. McCombs has spent much time for the last several months at the home of her parents, Col. and Mrs. John R. Williams of this city.

Mr. McCombs is on his way to the Pacific coast, but intends to spend some time on his plantation near Little Rock, Ark. He stated in Chicago a few days ago that his trip had no political significance.

Although intimate friends of Mr. and Mrs. McCombs have sought to effect a reconciliation, it is stated by one of them in a position to know the real situation that there is no hope for an amicable adjustment.

Mr. and Mrs. McCombs have been married less than eighteen months, the wedding having been celebrated in London November 7, 1913. Washington society was greatly surprised at the marriage, the announcement of which was made only one day in advance of the ceremony.

Before her marriage Mrs. McCombs was Miss Dorothy Williams, was a leader of the younger set in the capital, and she is recognized as one of Washington's most prominent young matrons.

On two occasions there had been rumors of Miss Williams' engagement—once to Representative Gillett and once to Capt. Archibald Butt, who was lost with the Titanic. She and her sister were educated in the Georgetown Convent here, and have taken a great interest in that institution.

Friends of Mrs. McCombs have commented for some time on her

frequent visits to her parents' home. She would slip quietly into town, it is said, and the first intimation her acquaintances would have of her presence in Washington was when a chance meeting occurred.

Mrs. Williams, mother of Mrs. McCombs, has been regarded as one of the wealthiest women in army circles, and her daughter is an heiress in her own right. The Williams family comes of illustrious stock. Gen. Williams, Mrs. Williams' grandfather, defended Washington against the British.

Guy M. Deane Dying From Pistol Wound.

Charleston, W. Va., April 21.—Guy M. Deane, 40 years old, a native of Owensboro, Ky., and for some time auditor of the New River & Ohio Coal Company, of this place, was found this afternoon in a place known as Ruffner's Hollow, on the outskirts of the city, suffering from a gunshot wound in the head. He was taken to the hospital, where it was found that he had penetrated the brain. He was still alive at a late hour tonight, but his recovery is thought to be impossible.

Deane left his office at noon today to go to lunch. He did not return, but it was thought by his force that he was delayed on business. About 3 o'clock a telephone message to the police department said a dead man was lying in Ruffner's Hollow. Investigation showed that the supposed dead man was Deane. A revolver was found near by. The bullet has been located behind one of Deane's eyes. His wife is prostrated by the tragedy. His daughter is a student of Vassar, from which she will be graduated in June. He has been regarded as an exceptionally good business man, and it is said that he was connected with some large financial ventures in Owensboro and elsewhere before becoming connected with the New River & Ohio Coal Company.

COURT NOTES.

The Ohio Circuit Court convened in court hall here Monday morning for the two-weeks April term, which is devoted exclusively to civil business. After the reading of the minutes and preliminary call for motions and the empaneling of the petit jury, the court was adjourned until Tuesday morning in order that the Judge and attorneys might attend the funeral of Hon. Reuben A. Miller at Owensboro Monday afternoon.

The following were empaneled as petit jurors for this term: H. R. Bennett, W. C. Overton, W. P. Leach, W. H. Brown, O. C. Cox, N. H. Keown, C. W. Calvert, J. N. Nail, L. S. Engler, A. H. Ross, H. G. Daniel, E. F. Liles, J. A. James, Will Delaney, Ves Taylor, T. D. Owen, J. W. Baker, M. D. Ashley, E. F. Renter, J. W. Carter, L. M. Ward, Philo Duncan.

Cases Tried.

Ohio county vs. Burroughs Adding Machine Co., trial by court—taken under advisement.
V. O. Hibbs vs. Central Coal & Iron Co., jury trial—judgment for plaintiff \$18.00.

Com'th. of Kentucky vs. Evansville & Bowling Green Packet Co., hung jury.

Car load of Machinery for Sale.

We have recently received a carload of the celebrated Webber Farm Wagons, Deering Grain Binders, Mowing Machines, Rakes, Osborne Disc Harrows, Hoosier Corn Drills, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. Likewise all other kinds of Farming Implements, including Vulcan Plows, as well as repairs for all of this machinery. We also have the Henney Runabout, manufactured by the Mo-line Plow Co., St. Louis Mo.

Having purchased this machinery in carload lots, we are prepared to give very close prices to those needing anything in this line. Our aim is quick sales and small profits. So it will pay you to see us before purchasing elsewhere. We can save you money.

W. E. ELLIS & BRO.,
3914 Hartford, Ky.

The Cautious Capitalist.

"I call it an unwarrantable blankety, blank insult," said the get-rich-quick promoter, angrily.

"Why, what's wrong?" asked his partner, in surprise.

Did you see what that old scoundrel did?" roared the promoter. "He carefully counted each of his fingers after I shook hands with him."

FRANK'S FATE IS SEALED

Supreme Court Decides Against Convicted Man.

Alleged Slayer of Mary Phagan Only Hope is Executive Clemency.

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Frank contended that alleged "mob violence" at his trial and the fact that he was absent from the court room when the jury returned its verdict had removed him from the jurisdiction of the courts of Georgia. The majority opinion of the Supreme Court today rejected all these contentions and declared Frank had enjoyed all his legal rights in the Georgia courts.

Seemingly no other avenue of escape from the death penalty is open to Frank through the courts. The State pardon officials might relieve him.

Justice Pitney, in the majority decision, stated that the obligation rested upon the Supreme Court to look through the form and into the very heart of the substance of the matter, not only of the averment in Frank's petition, but in the trial proceedings in the State courts themselves.

"The petition contains a narrative of disorder, hostile manifestations and uproar," said the Justice, "which if it stood alone and were to be taken as true may be conceded to have been inconsistent with a fair trial and an impartial verdict. But to consider this as standing alone is to take a wholly superficial view; for the narrative is coupled with other statements from which it clearly appears that the same allegations of disorder were submitted first to the trial court and afterwards to the Supreme Court of Georgia, as a ground for avoiding the consequences of the trial and these allegations were considered by those courts at times and places and under circumstances wholly apart from the atmosphere of the trial and free from any suggestion of mob domination or the like. The facts were examined by those courts upon evidence submitted on both sides and both courts found Frank's allegations to be groundless, except with respect to a few matters of irregularity not harmful to the defendant.

"Respecting the fact that Frank was not present in the court room when the verdict was rendered (his presence having been waived by his counsel, but without his knowledge or consent), the Georgia court held that because Frank, shortly after the verdict, was made fully aware of the facts and he then made a motion for a new trial upon over 100 grounds, not including this one, and had that motion heard by both the trial court and the Supreme Court, he could not, after the motion had been adjudicated against him, move to set aside the verdict as a nullity because of his absence when the verdict was rendered. This court holds that there is nothing in the Fourteenth amendment to prevent the State from adopting and enforcing so reasonable a regulation of procedure."

Justice Holmes based his dissent largely on the ground that the finding of the State Supreme Court on the existence of mob violence at a trial is now binding on the United States Supreme Court as was held by the majority. He said that he saw no reason for adopting a sterner rule in criminal appeals than in civil appeals and held that where questions of law and facts were intermingled in civil cases, as here the United States Supreme Court may review a State court's finding of fact.

Justice Hughes wrote no opinion, but concurred with Justice Holmes.